Daily Report

Latin America

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PRI Selects Candidate Salinas de Gortari

PA041653 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1557 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Speech by Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, president of the PRI National Executive Committee, at PRI Headquarters in Mexico City—live]

[Text] I will read the PRI communique addressed to all Mexicans, particularly the members of our political organization:

Strictly adhering to our bylaws and punctually fulfilling the agreements of the special national council, the leaders of the three PRI sectors and the presidents of the state and federal district leadership committees are meeting here at PRI national headquarters. We are also accompanied by the secretary general of the National Executive Committee and the PRI leaders of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

In accordance with the 15th point of the call for the national convention, which was published today, the registration of a precandidate requires the minimum support of 1 sector and of 10 state or federal district leadership committees. Within the terms of the approved regulations, the sectors and the territorial structure have expressed to me their consensus in requesting at this moment the registration of a single precandidate to the presidency of the republic. This culminates a systematic and broad process of democratic consultation carried out by our party. This consensus means a unanimous recognition of the personal and public merits, the political background as a militant and as an official, and the qualities as a Mexican of he who will head a new campaign of the Mexican revolution.

The decision falls on a prominent PRI member who absolutely fulfills the constitutional requirements and our own bylaws. He who will be PRI precandidate has the leadership capacity to lead the men and women who work for Mexico's development, to incorporate the renovating and creative drive of the new generations, and to analyze and achieve participatory solutions for the national problems. With his proven political and intellectual capacity, he will obtain the people's vote and will head a good government based on democracy, social justice, and the revolutionary continuity of the process of national renovation.

The three sectors of our party and its territorial leadership have unanimously and categorically expressed their support for the presidential precandidacy of Carlos Salinas de Gortari. [applause]

Francisco Luna Cal and Oscar Ramirez of the agrarian sector, Blas Chumasero and Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe of the labor sector, and Margarita Ortega de Romo and Martin Diaz Montero of the people's sectors will please constitute the commission that will inform Carlos Salinas de Gortari of what has taken place here and invite him to come to the national headquarters of our party so he can personally hear the statements in favor of his presidential precandidacy. Thank you very much. [applause]

Salinas de Gortari Speech

PA042010 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1755 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Speech by Carlos Salinas de Gortari at Benito Juarez Plaza in Mexico City after his selection as PRI presidential candidate—live]

[Text] Mr Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, president of the PRI National Executive Committee; Mr Humberto Lugo Gil, secretary general; Mr Fidel Velasquez, friend and companero, president of the Labor Congress; Mr Hector Hugo Olivares Ventura, secretary general of the National Peasant Confederation; Mr Guillermo Fonseca Alvarez, secretary general of the National Confederation of Popular Organizations; Mr Antonio Riva Palacio, president of the Senate Grand Commission; Mr Nicolas Reynes, president of the Chamber of Deputies Grand Commission; Mr Guillermo Jimenez Morales, president of the party leadership committee in the Federal District; Messrs state governors; Messrs presidents of the state leadership committees; secretary-coordinator of the Council for the Integration of Women; secretary-coordinator of the Revolutionary Youth Front; distinguished members of the National Executive Committee; men and women of the party: [applause]

I accept with deep emotion the support for my candidacy for the presidency of the republic by my party's organizations and its members. I accept it with a sense of responsibility, because I have devoted my life to politics, and I know that it entails the highest duty to serve. I accept it with pride, because there is no greater honor for a party member than to defend the ideals of the Mexican revolution in a campaign. I accept it because I feel passionately committed to Mexico and its destiny. [applause]

We are the party of a prevailing and renovated revolution with deep roots in our past and always with answers for Mexico's challenges. From independence, the Mexican revolution reaped the desire for sovereignty and emancipation; from the reform period, it reaped the principle of a de jure state and the guarantee of freedoms; and from the armed struggle, it reaped the demand for social justice.

In the Queretaro constitution, the revolution embodied the historic aspirations of our people, and it designed with clarity the great tasks of the future. It is a legacy to maintain and a plan to be fulfilled. The revolution, it must be insisted, has not been completed, nor has it been halted. It continues its march with Mexico's renovation. [applause]

From the revolution, our party has established institutions; from its active forces, it has made the great organizations of the people; and from its ideological doctrine, it has developed the state programs. Thanks to the political action of our party, Mexican peasants have benefitted from the agrarian reform. Thanks to our party, the workers have seen their rights and standard of living protected. Thanks to our party, the middle classes have grown with ease and strength.

The great and strong fatherland in which we live today is to a great extent the work of the Mexican revolution. Throughout the past years, the party has shown renewed strength in the face of new problems. The party has shown a capacity to gather intelligence and experience, to harmonize tradition and innovation, and to combine continuity and change—continuity in the principles and institutions, and change in the methods and procedures.

The party has shown that it continues to base its strength in the struggle to preserve and strengthen the popular achievements.

We are the Mexican people's party! [long applause and shouting] Six years ago...[crowd interrupts] 6 years ago, in times of anguish, the party was able to pick a democratic leader to face the trials destiny imposed on us. It picked a national leader who regained republican dignity and responsibility. This shows we can daily prove with deeds that it is possible to keep our honest commitment: renewing our institutions in a framework of social peace, domestic cohesion, and respect from abroad. This honesty has changed the country's course and given it moral strength and confidence in its future. An exceptional statesman is now patriotically serving Mexico and is passionately defending its sovereignty: Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, the president of all Mexicans! [applause]

The party has Jorge de la Vega Dominguez and Humberto Lugo Gil; they are politically efficient, loyal, and progressive leaders. We have proven leaders in each area of expertise. An exceptional labor leader stands out: He is able to lead with talent and to protect the nation's interests. I am talking about a responsible patriot. Fidel Velasquez. [long applause and shouting] We have the experience and capabilities of Guillermo Fonseca Alvarez. [applause] We have Hector Hugo Olivares, a talented and selfless man who represents the peasants' aspirations. [applause] We have distinguished members and leaders capable of reinforcing consensus, reconciling differences, and forging unity as shown in the tasks Antonio Riva Palacio has performed in the Senate and (Nicolas Reynes) has performed in the Chamber of Deputies. [applause] We have the distinguished leadership of Guillermo Jimenez Morales in the Federal District. Most of all, we have you, the party's grass roots! [long applause and shouting]

For that reason, Mexico has not been forced to a standstill or been broken in the face of adversity. Mexico has peace and liberty. It is improving its democracy and restructuring its economy. Mexico is on the road toward renewal, and its future is good. Let us also recognize in those achievements the Mexican Revolution's constructive work.

This ceremony marks the culmination of a renewed phase of the internal process of selecting our party's presidential candidate prior to the National Convention. This phase has been conducted in modern channels with everyone's participation: party members, cadres, and leaders. The selection was done according to our basic documents' principles and guidelines. It has been conducted openly as befits a democratic party. Today, the will of the majority is expressed. [applause] I want to go on record to convey my respect and recognition to my fellow party members,to the distinguished PRI members, and to my cabinet colleagues with whom I participated in this modern process: to Ramon Aguirre, a man with profound popular roots and of efficient work; [applause] to Manuel Bartlett, a formidable politician and a man of institutions; [applause] to Alfredo Del Mazo, a man with a vision of change and capabilities for change; [applause] to Sergio Garcia Ramirez, a man of exceptional talent; [applause] and to Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, a cultured and conciliatory man. [applause]

I have worked with them closely in the public sector. They have treated me frankly and loyally during the partisan debates. I have learned to value their experience and qualities. These are five Mexicans who are true assets to the revolution's political system. They, as well as their groups, must continue reinforcing the life of our party and the composition of future governments. [shouting]

In this new way of selecting the presidential candidate, which was remarkably conducted by Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, [applause] an admired friend and national leader, a number of positions were presented, various theses were discussed, and preferences were expressed. That is democracy. Now that this process has been completed, we must be united. That is politics. [applauses] [crowds shouts: "long live Salinas"]

In addition, I want to express my recognition for the fellowship, friendship, and great talent that characterizes my coworkers in the cabinet that President de la Madrid worthily and patriotically heads. [applause] I am part of a generation that grew up protected by the accomplishments of the Mexican revolution and its party. I am part of a generation that had to learn from and developed through the example of the men and women who built today's Mexico. I am a member of a generation that was convinced and willing to change and that had the opportunity to strengthen its national identity in the new international situation, being more united by its goals than by its age. I belong to a new generation of national renewal, one that is modernizing Mexico.

We learned from our history. We have gone through one of the greatest stages of our contemporary history beside the great Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. It has been a great experience, because of both the many difficulties we faced and the great achievements we made. We learned that constant and untiring work is our only guarantee for the nation's existence. We learned that politics entails ideological conviction, authenticity, moral integrity, and loyal devotion to changing the status to benefit the majority. We learned political work demands changes in doctrines and programs. To achieve that goal, all government actions must follow the ideas included in our statement of principles and in our action program: revolutionary nationalism, overall democratization, egalitarian society, moral renewal, decentralization of the nation's life, development, employment, struggle against inflation, and democratic planning.

We also learned that the exercise of modern politics demanded by today's complex society forces us to listen and agree, to encourage freedom of speech, to respect criticism, to exercise command firmly but without coarseness, and not to promise the impossible but to fulfill promises.

We have the experience, ability, and passion to consolidate the work of renewal with no other commitment than devoted service to this beloved country that we will never leave, our dearest Mexico. [applause]

With the best men and women of the republic and with the best of Mexico's political tradition, we will know how to seek support—based on the many good things that have already been done—in loyally and cleverly planning our homeland's future. I have faith and trust in Mexico's destiny and greatness. [applause] We have a political project to fulfill, that of the 1917 constitution. We will do it, based on a firmer economic basis, with strengthened political institutions, with better government leadership, with a new awareness of service to the nation, with a political ideology reasserted and adapted to our times through national renewal, and through modern politics. Our policy will follow our party's ideological strength and our people's strength, and we will have a strong democracy.

Strengthened by the support from workers, peasants, and popular classes, we will continue to march with the revolution, and we will remain the ruling party! [applause] We will do so with plans for Mexico's development, with initiative to define problems, with the ability to find solutions, with optimism, and with great patriotism.

Therefore, companeros, with everyone's enthusiastic and active participation, with our guiding revolutionary conviction, and with the support of the party's leadership, we will begin an in-depth dialogue with all the nation's social groups. The dialogue will involve everyone; it will define our tasks. We know what we are struggling for, and we have suitable political proposals. We need participation and commitment to implement them. Hence, we will begin a broad civic campaign using dialogue and debate. We will strengthen our democratic life and the Mexican revolution's actions. Our policy will be based on our vision of the future and the challenges that lay ahead. The revolution must mobilize the nation: It must be addressed to men, women, and youths; to people in the countryside, to rural communities, and to urban organizations. We do not plan to use rhetoric or promise comfort without effort; we plan to offer job opportunities, political participation, and a dignified life.

The majority of Mexicans are men and women who are not afraid, who are capable of discarding old concepts, who are willing to accept changes, and who are willing to achieve a new way of life. [applause, shouting]

Our future is not based on empty promises but on faith in our own ability to progress. Our world is rapidly changing. Domestic challenges and international factors—some adverse and others favorable—make it necessary to modernize the country. Let us value our convictions to face the current challenges and to progress in Mexico's popular and nationalistic modernization. Let us proceed with Mexico's modernization to strengthen independence and liberty. Let us do so by increasing the bases for justice and development. Our nationalism has been the pillar of a common identity, of a state of law. It has always been the guide for peaceful changes. Based on our history and our ideals, we believe and will continue to believe in democratic nationalism. Let us also proceed with Mexico's democratization, strengthen individual liberties, and expand Mexicans' social rights. Let us advance in the building and daily improvement of our democratic life in its liberal aspects and its social meaning, opening broader paths and greater opportunities for the citizens' organized participation. Let us proceed with Mexico's modernization and build a nation sure of its principles, aware of its destiny, faithful to its traditions, and with a strong image before the world. Let us promote peace and the harmonious development of nations. Our security lies in a world of work, dedication, and mutual respect instead of sterile confrontations or annihilating conflicts. Let us recognize the renewal of our Armed Forces and their strict adherence to the Constitution and the program of the Mexican Revolution.

Let us proceed to build a new, stronger Mexican economy with a greater savings capacity, investments, and jobs. It will be a more competitive economy with stable prices. It will be an economy operating in a democratically stronger state, in a social sector that is recognized and encouraged as prescribed in the Constitution, and in an enterprising and hardworking private sector. It is an economy that will better distribute resources. It will be more just in distributing the fruits of the national effort. Only in this way will we be able to meet Mexico's most difficult challenge: justice. Only in this way will we be

able to satisfy the needs for food, education, health, housing, and a clean environment. Only in this way will we reach our goals: justice, well being, and security for all Mexicans.

Let us proceed, then, to consolidate the national renewal project Miguel de la Madrid has been carrying out with devotion and loyalty.

We should continue supporting the great tasks of the head of the Mexican state, the head of the government, and the president of all Mexicans. During the next 14 months, the party and the government should become the two rails of the same track for the same goal: the greatness of Mexico! [applause]

Party members and leaders of social, workers, peasants, and people's organizations, let us continue united with Mexico. After this inaugural ceremony of the new, modern campaign of the revolution, let us open new channels for the participation of and commitment to the peasant workers, the workers in the city, the professionals, the technicians, and the intellectuals. Let us open with political determination new opportunities for the participation of women so their capabilities and skills can better complement their personal lives. Let us open new opportunities for participation of the youth, who are the majority in the country and should be the hope for a better Mexico. Our people's struggles and our history of sacrifices, dedication, and work demand we comply with independence, democracy, freedom, and justice for all. By fulfilling all these aspirations, we will shape modern Mexico.

Our nation has accomplished much. The path before us is very long. In the previous generations, we have examples of work and loyalty. In our generations, we have education, talent, and intelligence. We are facing the challenges of the future with calmness and enthusiasm. We are beginning a new stage in building modern Mexico.

Companeras and companeros of our party: Let us create together the Mexican Revolution's new campaign, which is the best political option and a permanent moral demand. Let us defend with nationalism our fatherland's independence and sovereignty. Let us be an example of national pride to the world. To be Mexicans is an honor, a privilege and a commitment. [applause]

Let us not recognize any other obligations than the defense of the people's sovereignty, the fervent defense of the people's freedom, and the continuous defense of the Mexican people's social rights. Let us be the most firm defenders of honest, clean, and truthful elections. Let us oppose with no mercy any attempt at foreign meddling in our domestic affairs. [applause]

Let us make changes gradually but firmly. Let us continue with the structural changes in the Mexican economy. Let us continue struggling with determination to grow, beat inflation, and expand justice. Let us intensify efforts and work to strengthen the domestic market, which reflects the Mexicans' purchasing power. Let us promote our states and our regions by recognizing our cultural diversity and our national unity. Let us have politics, more politics, much more politics, and more modern politics. [applause]

Let us proceed with tolerance, with respect for criticism, with the ability to discuss the huge national problems, with willingness to listen, and without inflexible ideas. We shall use the best men and women and the nation's youth. Let us open the party's doors to all those who in good faith want to promote the Mexican Revolution's principles.

Let us continue being the organized vanguard of people who are recognized as a nation that has reaffirmed the historic legacy of Hidalgo, Morelos, Juarez, Zapata, Calles, and Cardenas and thus knows how to walk to the future, to the 21st century, with its head held high, with pride and dignity, and with faith in and hope for our destiny. I hereby reaffirm I will have no other commitments than to defend the conditions of the peasant workers and the workers in the city, of all groups, and of all Mexicans. [applause]

Here and now, let us advance with courage, with optimism, and with the certainty that in the difficult battle for the nation, victory will be ours. Long live the PRI; long live President Miguel de la Madrid; long live Mexico. [applause]

Lugo Gil Interview

PA041933 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1628 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Interview with PRI Secretary General Humberto Lugo Gil by reporter Ricardo Rocha at Mexico City PRI headquarters on 4 October—live]

[Text] [Rocha] Thank you very much Mr Lugo Gil. I was saying that the comments made by reporter Guillermo Ochoa, which you did not hear, leads me to my first question. The PRI's magnitude is often criticized; in other words, this type of multitudinous ceremony is described in various ways. Why does PRI carry out this type of ceremony; what is the reason for this party's style?

[Lugo Gil] PRI is comprised of the majority of the Mexican people. This ceremony or people's party, which you are witnessing now, demonstrates the strength and unity that exist within the party; in its three agrarian, peoples, and workers sectors; and throughout its territorial structure, which is comprised of the state, municipal, sectional, and district directive committees. We are a party comprised not only of an immense majority of Mexicans, but also of a majority of supporters.

[Rocha] Concerning Carlos Salinas de Gortari's candidacy, PRI asserted that the six distinguished PRI candidates had enough merits to legitimately aspire to this presidential candidacy. Mr Lugo Gil, I would like to know how complicated the process of sounding and selection was before selecting Mr Salinas de Gortari's candidacy?

[Lugo Gil] On 3 and 4 March, we held our 13th assembly. In that assembly, we decided that the PRI National Executive Committee [CEN] should tour the entire country to learn about our leaders' and members' views on the possible distinguished PRI members, who could aspire to the presidential candidacy. After the names of the six distinguished PRI members were released, CEN invited them to express their views on the country's current challenges and perspectives before the national PRI leadership and the public through the media. That gave us an opportunity to learn about the views and opinions of each of those PRI members.

In a third meeting, we listened to the views of our party's three sectors and their leaders, as well as the opinion of the PRI women and youths. As you just heard from PRI President Jorge De la Vega Dominguez, the consensus of the three PRI sectors and the 32 directive committees elected one distinguished PRI member, who meets the requirements that are currently essential for our country: Lawyer Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

[Rocha] We know that you have to go to the platform that has been erected here at Benito Juarez plaza to await the arrival of candidate Salinas de Gortari, so here is our last question; it is a double question: Were the presentations of the six distinguished PRI members before the party's national leaders and the public decisive in this process? Also, what are the basic characteristics and profiles that you found in Lawyer Carlos Salinas de Gortari to elect him as the PRI presidential candidate?

[Lugo Gil] The presentation of the six distinguished PRI members before the public and the national party leaders was undoubtedly taken into consideration when the PRI sectors held the election. The PRI sectors and its rank and file, the national leadership and the municipal, district, and sectional committees in the various states analyzed the various presentations. In that way, we made the decision announced today.

Tomorrow, as last night's PRI national special council established, the candidates'registration process will open. The basic requirement for this process is the support of 1 of the sectors and a minimum of 10 of the state directive committees. In this case, we attained an agreement of all the PRI sectors and state directive councils; therefore, we are expecting that this process that begins today and ends at 2100 on Wednesday, 7 October will conclude with the registration of presidential candidate Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

[Rocha] Here is our last question: Why a precampaign; in other words, a political campaign to reach the ceremony in which the candidate will be ratified as presidential candidate? Do you not think it could be onerous to carry out two campaigns: first a precampaign within the national sectors of the party, and then a formal campaign?

[Lugo Gil] According to Article 168 of the PRI statutes, once a candidate is registered, he must carry out a political campaign with the delegates who will attend the PRI national convention to be held on 7-8 November. The statutes establish that it is the candidate's duty to carry out his campaign within PRI. It is not a campaign addressed to the entire Mexican people, because that one will begin when the candidate is elected at the PRI national convention.

[Rocha] Thank you Mr Humberto Lugo Gil. We know that you have to go to the platform where this ceremony will take place and we thank you for your time, because we know that PRI candidate Carlos Salinas de Gortari is about to arrive. Thank you.

Belize

Diplomatic Ties Established With Uruguay

FL021921 Bridgetown CANA in English 2324 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, Oct 1, CANA—Belizean Foreign Minister Dean Barrow has signed an agreement with the Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries, the government announced today.

The agreement was signed at the Uruguayan Mission to the United Nations in New York. The decision was effective from September 28.

El Salvador

Government-Rebel Talks Held in San Salvador

Delegates Arrive

PA041555 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1555 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—The eight rebel leaders who will meet today with ranking officials of the Salvadoran Government are here ready to begin the dialogue this afternoon after 3 years.

Six politicians and two commanders of the Salvadoran guerrillas arrived from Panama at 0640 this morning at Comapala airport, 36 km southeast of San Salvador, aboard a Panamanian military aircraft.

Commanders Shafik Handal and Jorge Melendez of the FMLN, and Guillermo Manuel Ungo, Ruben Zamora, Hector Oqueli, and Jorge Villacorta of the FDR are the top-level guerrilla negotiators who arrived from Panama.

Commanders Leonel Gonzalez and Facundo Guardado arrived in an aircraft from the mountains of northern Chalatenango, a war zone, accompanied by representatives of the International Red Cross.

It has been learned that shortly, before beginning a meeting with the Christian Democratic Party government, Gonzalez and Guardado will talk at the home of the Spanish ambassador with their companions who arrived from Panama.

Duarte Delivers Document

PA050017 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Oct (AFP)—At the beginning of the dialogue in San Salvador today, President Napoleon Duarte proposed to the guerrillas "to agree to forgive and forget as a basis for peace" and "to stop the violence as a basis for peace, respect, justice, and democracy."

In the document delivered to the rebels, Duarte asks them to accept and comply with the procedures to establish a firm and lasting peace in Central America. He also asks that they vow to work in the commissions needed to comply with the Esquipulas II agreement, but within the framework of the Constitution.

In addition, Duarte urges the people and all the country's sectors to make joint efforts "for reuniting the Salvadoran family."

President Duarte says the Salvadoran people have been suffering the effects of a struggle that, although historically justified in the beginning, "is no longer justified. On the contrary, the path for faith and hope has been opened, and we can take this path to advance toward reconciliation."

"At this dramatic moment, we all have a role to play to forge a common destiny," Duarte adds, noting that the peace plan signed by the Central American presidents in Guatemala on 7 August "reaffirms the political will" of his government to overcome the differences dividing Salvadorans.

The document adds that the dialogue should be held within the framework of the Constitution and in the free spirit of a true democracy. Duarte says the dialogue only has a firm basis "if we replace our personal and collective prejudices with a new attitude of forgiving and forgetting."

Meanwhile, Vice President Rodolfo Castillo said the Esquipulas II peace plan does not say a government must talk with rebels, but "the Salvadoran Government's attitude is the result of a domestic reality." For this reason, he added, the official document presented by Duarte to the rebels "does not demand they must first abandon their weapons. This is part of a process that is beginning and is part of the Esquipulas II Agreement."

Agreement on Agenda

PA050331 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0222 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Oct (DPA)—San Salvador Auxiliary Bishop Gregorio Rosa Chavez reported tonight that at 1900 the government and the guerrillas agreed on a basic agenda for the third dialogue being held in this capital.

Rosa Chavez is secretary to mediator Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas. When he referred to the agreement, he did not list the points on the agenda. Apparently, the participants in the dialogue, including President Jose Napoleon Duarte, took more than 5 hours to agree on which national issues will be included in the agenda.

Rosa Chavez reported that the government and guerrilla representatives will take a dinner break at 2000 but will resume talks at 2100. He also said the talks may recess in the early morning on Monday, 5 October. On the other hand, the talks may continue for an indefinite period.

Talks Recess

PA050404 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0321 GMT 5 Oct 87

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Oct (DPA)—Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas has announced the talks between the government and the rebels have recessed and will resume Monday, 5 October, at 0900.

The Catholic leader is the mediator in the talks for reaching a political agreement to end the country's 7-year war. The government and the rebels are holding their meetings at the apostolic nunciature, while outside thousands await concrete and positive results.

Rivera y Damas told the public that both delegations agreed not to issue any statement until the meeting officially ends, so as not to hinder the dialogue.

The religious leader also said both the government and the FMLN-FDR had expressed their willingness to reach agreements that would lead to peace, which the Salvadoran people greatly desire.

Guatemala

Government Announces Talks With Rebels

PA021930 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1840 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—The Christian Democratic government and the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity will hold talks in Madrid on 7 October, but at 2400 today (0600 GMT Saturday) there will be a cease-fire in the "areas of conflict."

Julio Santos, spokesman for the Guatemalan Presidency, announced the beginning of government-guerrilla talks, which "is a far-reaching event that can put an end to 27 years of struggle between brothers."

The decision to hold talks in Madrid was apparently the result of unofficial contacts held between the two sectors, which are being held in strictest secrecy.

Nicaragua

Newspaper LA PRENSA Resumes Publication

Director on Reopening

PA032154 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Oct 87 pp 1, 12

[Article by Violeta Chamorro: "The People Won"]

[Excerpts] Four hundred and fifty-one days after *La Prensa* was closed "indefinitely"—without any explanation other than being due to "top-level orders," for which no one ever directly accepted the responsibility—President Daniel Ortega asked my old friend and current Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto to telephone me to arrange a meeting right away in my home with *La Prensa's* Board of Directors.

That was at 0800 on Saturday, 19 September. Although I was quite surprised with the announced visit, I said I would receive him with pleasure, but that I needed some time to prepare and to contact the other board members: Carlos Holmann, his wife Anita, my son Antonio Lacayo, and my daughter Cristina Chamorro.

Approximately 2 and 1/2 hours later, a motorcade of motorcycles, limousines, and small cars surprised my neighbors in Las Palmas. The Nicaraguan president arrived in my house; 6 hours later, the *La Prensa* case was resolved. [passage omitted]

Gradually, the ice was broken, and President Ortega brought up the subject. He said that he wanted to take advantage of the presence in Managua of Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto to resolve the problem of *La Prensa*, since both sides have confidence in Rodrigo.

Ortega expressed his government's intention of authorizing the reopening of *La Prensa* with censorship limited to certain topics. Contradictorily, he admitted then that the censorship that his government imposed on *La Prensa* during the 4 years preceding the closure had been excessive, irrational, and detrimental to the government itself.

Ortega clarified that the Esquipulas II agreements represented no obligation for his government to act without simultaneity. Therefore, he noted that there is a real possibility that the state of emergency will not be lifted on 7 November.

Ortega also hinted that the government could authorize *La Prensa's* publication with censorship, and that if we did not accept this the government would say that "they are not publishing the newspaper because they do not wish to do so."

Ortega added that his government was willing to reach an agreement with us on the mechanisms for censorship so that the newspaper could be published again. He added that this was not a propagandistic measure, but reflected his party's decision to open a civic dialogue in Nicaragua regardless of ideological differences.

I was pleased to hear Ortega say that regardless of what President Ronald Reagan may do, his government realizes that Nicaraguan blood cannot be shed indefinitely.

Our reply was that the only acceptable condition whereby *La Prensa* would be published again was complete freedom, without any kind of censorship, which we knew only required his signature.

We told him that it was our duty to the Nicaraguan people and to *La Prensa* employees to resume publication with dignity, without conditions, and in complete freedom. By the same token, we asked him to extend that freedom of expression to Radio Catolica and all the media sources which have been closed or which are subject to prior censorship. *La Prensa* made it clear that it did not want any privileges.

After 1 hour of discussions, Daniel finally agreed to reopen *La Prensa* without censorship and under our responsibility.[sentence as published] However, he said that it was necessary to find a legal solution that would not violate the emergency law, without accepting our demand to lift the state of emergency.

Before leaving to attend a scheduled "Face the People" program, Ortega called Commander Jaime Wheelock and asked him to discuss the "final details" on his behalf. Wheelock arrived at approximately 1400. Wheelock's position was backward, compared with what we had already agreed upon with Daniel. Nevertheless, we continued the discussions. Again we were told about mechanisms for censorship on certain topics, about an alleged CIA manipulation of our newspaper, and about the biggest problem: not reopening *La Prensa* and the possibility of having to close it again. I suppose that we are facing the threat of being closed again if they cannot stand the truth, because they have shown that they are very sensitive.

However, it was clear that the government needed an agreement and that such an agreement would be convenient for us and would benefit the Arias peace plan. We sensed the urgency of reaching an agreement that same day.

Obviously, the FSLN would make the maximum use of the *La Prensa* reopening to prevent the U.S. Congress from approving additional aid for the contras. Had we not signed an agreement then, however, we would have been giving radicals time for possible resistance. They have shown they are more afraid of freedom of the press in Nicaragua than of their own counterrevolution.

The following day the Costa Rican foreign minister would be traveling to Washington to present to Reagan one of the best pieces of evidence that in Central America positive steps were being taken on the road to democracy and peace through implementation of the Arias plan.

As for us, we had achieved something, even though we could not be certain the same conditions would still apply from one day to the next: *La Prensa*, for the first time in many years, had received guarantees that it could be published in complete freedom. We also knew the people were waiting for us, and we had to satisfy the Nicaraguans' wishes.

Then, before they had an opportunity to change their minds, we immediately drafted a joint communique with the confidence that came from Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto's presence. He was an excellent witness and a representative of a great democracy: Costa Rica. We thanked Mr Madrigal Nieto for his efforts and gave him the opportunity to announce to the world the beginning of the end of what I believe has been the Nicaraguan inquisition. At least everyone is hoping this is the beginning of the end.

I also want to express our heartfelt thanks to Costa Rican President Dr Oscar Arias, whose plan is contributing to Nicaraguan democratization. However, I would also like to congratulate Daniel Ortega, because if at one time "keeping *La Prensa* closed" was a matter of "national dignity"—to quote Interior Minister Tomas Borge—today his government is making amends for that serious mistake by allowing *La Prensa* to return to its readers. These readers continued to encourage our struggle throughout all these months of silence by asking us a simple question: "When is *La Prensa* returning to the newsstands?"

Today we are back. We hope the current Nicaraguan Government will have a true desire to reconcile the Nicaraguan family by fulfilling the commitments it made in Guatemala on 7 August. We are back without rancor. We are back to help build a democratic future for Nicaragua. We are back to demand that Nicaragua become a republic once more...!!

No Censorship Submission

PA040054 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Oct 87 pp 1, 12

[Unattributed editorial]

[Text] *La Prensa's* reappearance is a historic triumph for the Nicaraguan people. During the 451 days since 26 June 1986, when the FSLN closed the last crack of freedom of expression, Nicaraguans never lost faith that this step would be reversed and never lost faith in Nicaragua's destiny of freedom. This was proved in the last century in the struggle against foreign domination and was reaffirmed with immortal heroism during the peoples' rebellion against Somozist tyranny. We never lost faith, either. Together with the people, we reaffirm our decision to wage this struggle until the end.

The fragile freedom won by *La Prensa's* reappearance is the result of the Nicaraguans' unyielding struggle. This newspaper is an expression of this struggle. We never surrendered our banner, and whenever we were offered the chance to reappear under conditions and limitations, we rejected the offer. Our stance was irrevocable: Either we reappear without censorship or we do not reappear.

La Prensa's reappearance is based on an inconsistent freedom. The repressive apparatus remains as a threatening sword over freedom of expression in Nicaragua.

The 22 radio stations closed in a totalitarian manner in 1982 remain silent. The Sandinist government has completely taken over the television media and created an electronic information monopoly that runs counter to the Nicaraguans' right to be fully informed by all the media.

We stand firm in our demand that freedom granted in words be reaffirmed in law. We refuse to be manipulated for the benefit of the FSLN's political interests. We go on record saying that we will never allow the FSLN to impose the brutal censorship that it imposed on this newspaper during the 4 and 1/2 years before silencing it. The moment the FSLN attempts to once again impose censorship on *La Prensa*, this newspaper will immediately suspend publication. Let the FSLN pay the consequences if it makes this mistake.

La Prensa reappears amid peace efforts that we welcome and support. The 6 years of war have left the country in a painful, prostrate state. With hunger and sorrow, the people are paying daily for the FSLN's mistakes and deviations, which have brought war to the country.

We view peace the same way as does the Nicaraguans' spiritual leader, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo. Only by totally forgetting the past, including the repressive actions that occurred during the system toppled in 1979 and the system imposed on Nicaraguans since then, and only by forgetting all past and present mistakes can peace be consolidated. Therefore, *La Prensa* endorses total amnesty, reconciliation through dialogue with the armed rebels, and lifting, without any restrictions, the state of emergency that has ruled the country since 1982. The FSLN has always viewed the state of emergency not as a temporary measure, but as an indispensable recourse for governing indefinitely in the most absolutely totalitarian manner.

This sort of permanent regime, inspired in a state and party united in a monolithic manner to squash the slightest dissent by 3 million people, is out of touch with reality. The facts prove this daily. The sooner the FSLN realizes the significance of this situation, the sooner peace will be achieved and the sooner we will begin the tremendous task of rebuilding the country, a task postponed for 8 years.

In the name of the Nicaraguan people, *La Prensa* tells the FSLN today: We Nicaraguans have never wanted, do not want, and will never want a communist-style totalitarian dictatorship. If 45 years of struggle against Somozism did not wear out Nicaraguans, 8 years of this new effort to subdue Nicaraguans also lacks the slightest possibility of success. We Nicaraguans will never submit to tyranny, regardless of its label. Our history and daily actions demonstrate this.

Nicaraguans: Today, you have in your hands a free issue of *La Prensa*, which you so longed for during these years in which political and dictatorial actions have brought darkness to the country. Today, there is some light. For how long? That will depend on something that will never die: the desire to live freely. No one will ever erase that immortal virtue from the Nicaraguan soul.

Reopening Welcomed

PA031615 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 2 Oct 87 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] *El Nuevo Diario* welcomes the reopening of the newspaper *La Prensa* because we believe this will broaden opportunities for the Nicaraguan people to state their different and pluralistic views.

The possibility of rebuilding a revolutionary democratic system in Nicaragua has never had a better outlook, and freedom of expression and freedom of the press obviously play a fundamental role in this development.

One of the Nicaraguan people's highest goals is to achieve peace, and the Guatemala agreements might lead us to achieve this objective if the Central American presidents' document and pledges are fulfilled with honesty and decisiveness.

We realize that the U.S. Government's intransigent position represents the main obstacle for the achievement of peace in Nicaragua and the region because the U.S. Government would only be satisfied with the unconstitutional and antidemocratic removal of our current government.

The news media have the serious responsibility to inspire in the Nicaraguan people an attitude of certainty and wisdom, if we truly hope to create conditions for strengthening democracy in Nicaragua.

La Prensa will always have *El Nuevo Diario's* solidarity and fraternity in its struggle to attain a broader freedom of expression and freedom of the press.

We must clearly delineate the principles inherent in those freedoms and take into consideration the limitations imposed by the war waged against our country by a foreign power.

There is no room for sectarianism or violent language, which provoke confrontations. Disputes can be settled with respect and without violent language.

Nicaragua, our homeland, is much more important to us than anything else, and we must exert ourselves to the utmost for our homeland. Therefore, we welcome the reopening of *La Prensa* and all the other news media that contribute to the achievement of peace and national reconciliation.

Silenced Radio Catolica Resumes Broadcasts

PA021838 Paris AFP in Spanish 1819 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Managua, 2 Oct (AFP)—Radio Catolica, the broadcasting station of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church, returned to the air at noon today, after having been silenced for 21 months by the mass media directorate of the Interior Ministry.

Radio Catolica resumed its transmissions with a message from Msgr Bosco Vivas, auxiliary bishop of Managua, who said that for many months "we bore the cross of silence."

Panama

Canal Commission Workers Demonstrate 2 Oct

PA031439 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 3 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Several hundred Panama Canal Commission [PCC] workers marched through the capital Friday afternoon in protest of the government and military commander Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega.

"The Canal will be neutral when the general falls," shouted some of the protesters who walked down Justo Arosemena Avenue to 50th Street in the first march of PCC employees organized by the group that supports the opposition National Civic Crusade.

Other marchers shouted for "justice" and freedom of expression and the opening of the four opposition newspapers closed since July 26.

An electrician of the Commission who marched waving a white Crusade flag and wearing a white and blue hat, signaling his membership in the Canal movement of sympathizers. [sentence as published]

"I'm fighting for the right of expression and justice," said the electrician.

Other Canal employees criticized what they called a lack of planning by the government for the turnover of the Canal.

"There's no question that the government has done nothing to plan for the takeover of the Canal in the Year 2000," said a high level Panamanian executive who marched with his colleagues.

The employees departed for the march after their official working hours and gathered behind the Legislative Assembly.

Argentina

Reportage on Continuing Shevardnadze Visit

Further on Gorbachev Letter

PY030239 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Oct 87 p 6

[Letter from CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, delivered by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze]

[Text] "Dear Mr President:

"The official visit of Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to Argentina gives me the opportunity to greet you warmly and, given the good traditions between us, to inform you of my thoughts regarding some matters which I am convinced are important because of their principles.

"Without doubt, the main issue is the struggle to guarantee peace. Surely you recall that this was the main subject of our fruitful exchange of opinions when you visited the Soviet Union in October last year. I would like to reaffirm the Soviet leaders' will to follow a consistent, constructive, and realistic line to achieve security in the world and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

"When I answered the message sent by you and the heads of state of Mexico, Greece, India, Sweden, and Tanzania at the end of May 1987, I had the opportunity to once again point out that the Soviet Union does not lack good will in seeking paths that lead to real disarmament, that is, complying with the great task of all the states, their peoples, and respective governments. Guided by this principle, we have exhorted the world, to the point of weariness, to give up the vicious and fatal practice of viewing international relations from positions of strength, and to understand objectively and wisely that to base our expectations on military power is a suicidal mistake in this age of space and nuclear power. Our deep concern for the fate of civilization and our confidence in reason and in the possibilities of achieving mutual understanding among peoples lead us to insist on our ideas and proposals, aimed at guaranteeing international peace and security. I am referring specifically to our program of gradually eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

"I am sure that you, Mr President, will especially appreciate the scope and meaning of what has been achieved during the recent U.S.-Soviet negotiations, which have taken an astonishing turn—the decision to sign this year an agreement on tactical-operational and medium-range missiles and to begin full-scale negotiations to restrict and, ultimately, to completely cease nuclear testing. This is exactly what you have firmly and persistently insisted on, along with the leaders of the other five countries. Experiencing great satisfaction with what has been achieved, we see that our task is now to impart more dynamics to nuclear disarmament. Despite the complexity of this problem, we insist on reaching an agreement on the reduction of offensive strategic weapons. At the same time, the task of preventing the arms race from expanding into outer space should now be pursued. I am sure that with goodwill and active international support, it will be possible to reach a necessary agreement in this regard.

"The Soviet Union is strongly in favor of building a nonviolent world, free from nuclear weapons. We invite all countries without exception, regardless of their sociopolitical regimes, to work for the creation of a solid system of international peace and security, a system whose content and purpose should be in line with the principles of the external policy that Argentina has traditionally defended.

"We are acutely aware that the road to lasting peace is still full of stumbling blocks. A new political frame of mind is necessary to break through obsolete stereotypes, that is to say, to break through the fanatical obsession of some sectors with maintaining the cult of power and of the law of the funnel [la ley del embudo—the most for me, the least for you] in international relations.

"We realize that only joint efforts by all the peace-loving states can clear up the world situation, and for this reason, we deeply appreciate the initiative Argentina has taken in this direction. The noble aspiration of the leaders of the six states, you among them, Mr President, is perfectly understood and, as you should be convinced, is actively supported. We are sure that Argentina, whose prestigious voice is heard well beyond the limits of the Latin American continent, will continue to carry forward the important struggle for the survival of mankind.

"We are fully aware of Argentina's position in seeking solutions to the dramatic problems of international economic relations, which considerably worsen the international situation. The Soviet Union decidedly condemns any use of economic and financial mechanisms as tools of political pressure. The establishment of a new international economic order, the progress of all countries, including the developing countries, is, in our view, dependent on disarmament in order to make room for development and for the attainment of the economic security of the world.

"The USSR strongly supports the elimination, in the shortest possible time, of the sources of tension throughout the world. We believe in the feasibility and efficacy of the Contadora process, which seeks a just political accord in Central America, without foreign interference, through the efforts of the Latin American states. The USSR supports the agreements that were recently reached in Guatemala, and it is aware of the real value of

the contribution by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group. We hope these constructive and peace-seeking efforts will continue.

"Mr President:

"I believe we can, with satisfaction, confirm that the ties joining our two countries have been strengthened. Such ties have become increasingly stable and multifaceted. We can also confirm that Argentina and the USSR have strengthened their mutual confidence and understanding. Obviously, we still have much to do to promote bilateral cooperation, and this will call for efforts from both sides. I would like to give assurances to you that our will to continue to develop friendly relations with Argentina remains unchanged. Personal contacts between the leaders of the two nations play a major role in this process.

"I would like to convey my certainty that the first visit to your country by the Soviet foreign minister will give new impetus to our bilateral relations, will strengthen the friendship and mutual understanding between our peoples, and will promote broader cooperation whenever major issues are to be solved.

"Mr President, I convey to you my wishes for success in your multiple tasks, which demand great responsibility, along with my wishes for the peace, happiness, and well-being of the friendly Argentine people.

"Yours truly."[as published]

Signs Agreements With Caputo

PY021633 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1530 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (TELAM)—Today at the Foreign Ministry, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze signed a joint protocol which provides for the simultaneous opening of a new Soviet Consulate in Argentina and an Argentine Consulate in the USSR after the Argentine capital is transferred [to Viedma].

It has been reported that this will be carried out through diplomatic channels on a reciprocal basis.

The two foreign ministers also signed a USSR-Argentine bilateral agreement updating a cooperation agreement signed in Moscow on 29 January 1986 through which they establish a cultural and scientific exchange program for the 1987-88 period.

Further on Agreements

PY021836 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1802 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (TELAM)—The USSR will open a consulate in the new Argentine capital when the transfer takes place and, in a reciprocal move, Argentina will open a consulate in a Soviet city in keeping with the agreements that were signed today by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The other agreement centers on a cultural and scientific exchange program for the 1987-88 period. It encompasses, among other things, a visit to Argentina by the Moscow Symphony Orchestra and the Moscow Circus, while Argentine artists Miguel Angel Girollet and Lolita Torres will visit the Soviet Union. In addition, the agreement establishes that there will be exchanges between Argentine and Soviet research centers.

The consular agreement establishes that the Soviet Government will open a consulate in the new federal district once it is transferred and that the Soviet consulate office in Buenos Aires will continue to operate. Moreover, the Soviet city in which Argentina will open a new consulate will be established through diplomatic channels.

The bilateral cultural and scientific exchange will be carried out on the basis of contacts between Argentine and Soviet research centers and cooperation between these centers will be encouraged.

The agreement also calls for the organization of tours of soloists and theatrical and musical groups, and the holding of art exhibitions. Among others, the Moscow Symphony Orchestra, the Moscow Military Chorus, the Moscow Circus and the Lithuanian Ballet are scheduled to tour Argentina.

In turn, Argentine artists Lolita Torres and Miguel Angel Girollet, the Argentine Tango show and a delegation of Argentine film makers are scheduled to visit the Soviet Union.

After the exchange of documents at the Foreign Ministry, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo praised the important results obtained by Shevardnadze during his visit to Argentina, while Caputo's Soviet colleague responded in similar terms.

Reception Held at Soviet Embassy

PY021829 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1756 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (TELAM)—At noon today, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze hosted a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Buenos Aires. The reception was attended by [words indistinct] and some businessmen.

The protocol meeting, which began at noon and lasted almost 2 hours, was held at the Soviet Embassy at 1741 Rodriguez Pena Street in Buenos Aires.

Among those attending were Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, Defense Minister Jose Jaunarena, Education and Justice Minister Jorge Sabato, Buenos Aires Governor Alejandro Armendariz, Buenos Aires Governor-elect Antonio Cafiero, and PCA leaders Athos Fava and Patricio Etchegaray.

Also present were Deputies Oscar Alende (Intransigent Party) and Maria Cristina Guzman (Jujuy Popular Movement); Senator Leopoldo Bravo (San Juan Blocist Party); UCR Senators Fernando de la Rua, Juan Trilla, and Adolfo Gass; and some businessmen.

Soviet Ambassador to Argentina Oleg Kvasov and his wife were also present.

Shevardnadze News Conference

PY022217 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2139 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (TELAM)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today stated that the agreement reached by his country with the United States to limit short- and medium-range missiles has been a success for Argentina and for the entire Group of Six.

In a news conference this afternoon, Shevardnadze said: The Argentine people can be proud of the success they have had in our [disarmament] talks because they were able to insert in the U.S.-Soviet exchange of opinions many ideas on preventing the arms race that will be beneficial to world development.

Views Bilateral Relations, Falklands

PY022257 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2230 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (NA)—Argentina and the Soviet Union will sign a long-term overall cooperation program, similar to the ones the Soviet Union signed with India and Brazil, to extend bilateral trade beyond the sale of Argentine agricultural products, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze announced here today.

Commenting on other topics, Shevardnadze said Great Britain should withdraw its military fortress from the Malvinas "as soon as possible" in order to contribute to promoting a worldwide relaxation of tensions. He also reiterated his support for the "Argentine position" regarding the south atlantic conflict.

The head of Soviet diplomacy stated that the strengthening of Argentine-Soviet relations "is not hurting third parties," in an allusion to the United States. He said those who contend that the contrary is true "have a Stone- Age mentality."

In a news conference today at the Soviet Embassy, Shevardnadze said the Soviet-Argentine fishing agreement "does not affect the interests of third parties," in an allusion to Great Britain. Shevardnadze, who will leave for Uruguay on 5 October, said this agreement "is mutually advantageous."

Shevardnadze emphasized the need to improve the Argentine-Soviet trade balance because "there is a great imbalance," to the detriment of his country. He said there must be a reciprocal reaction by Argentina ["tiene que haber una reaccion reciproca" de la Argentina] to expand bilateral cooperation.

Shevardnadze, who was accompanied by Soviet Ambassador to Argentina Oleg Kvasov, said that when analyzing the improvement of bilateral relations, his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo "agreed to sign a long-term cooperation program," which will be outlined during the next meeting of the joint Argentine-Soviet commission.

He agreed to the proposal by Caputo to create mixed enterprises for exporting to third countries, and to allow the firms to maintain "direct relations" independent of the governments. He added that "the prospects for cooperation are formidable," despite the fact that this year has marked a sharp decline in the level of bilateral cooperation with respect to the level prevailing in 1980 [as received].

He stressed the importance of his meeting with President Raul Alfonsin yesterday, adding that he and Caputo [as received] analyzed such issues as disarmament, the Central American crisis, the foreign-debt problem, "and the technological imperialism involved in the U.S. project 'Star Wars.'"

He said: "Argentina is a co-participant [coautora]" in the Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range missiles, because of its participation in the Group of Six for peace and disarmament. Mexico, Tanzania, Greece, Sweden, and India are the other members of the Group of Six.

Shevardnadze warned that "if the military competition between the superpowers extends to outer space, the financial-economic burden will smash the developing world," reiterating the proposal by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to invest the funds currently used for the arms race in the development of the Third World.

He said the foreign debt is "a malignant tumor in the world today," stressing the need for solving the problem "with efforts by the entire international community," even, he added ironically, "with my own effort."

Shevardnadze spoke about the need "to avoid turning the military competition between the United States and my country into a struggle for technological monopoly," and added that the new Soviet foreign policy "is based

on a democratic philosophy of international realtions, which is currently practiced in the world, and which, as I have seen, also exists in Argentina."

Asked if it is true that a Soviet ship near the Malvinas Islands had loaded a cargo of processed fish from a Polish fishing ship in violation of the fishing agreement with Argentina, Shevardnadze said: "Frankly, I do not have any information on the subject."

Asked in what practical way the USSR would help Argentina solve its financial crisis, Shevardnadze said: "I do not know if Argentina or Brazil is the country with the worst foreign-debt burden."

Shevardnadze added that the problem of the foreign debt should be solved within the framework of "a new international economic order, and the transformation of organizations such as the IMF."

When asked about a press report that the USSR is ready to deploy certain weapons in space, Shevardnadze reiterated that his country wants to make up "a list of weapons that will be banned" from space, and added: "We oppose the idea of deploying any type of weapons in space."

When a journalist persisted, pointing out that the report was released by a Kremlin spokesman, Shevardnadze said that "the foreign minister, in any case, knows more than any spokesman." This made those present laugh.

Finally, Shevardnadze stressed that the Soviet policy toward Latin America, which is devoid of ideology, "does not disturb its relations with the local communist parties because causes such as peace are above everything else."

Cited on Foreign Debt, Disarmament

PY030315 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has said Argentina and the Soviet Union will sign a long-term overall cooperation program, similar to the ones the Soviet Union signed with India and Brazil, to extend bilateral trade beyond the sale of Argentine agricultural products.

Shevardnadze gave a news conference at the Soviet Embassy and said, among other things, that Great Britain should withdraw its military fortress from the Malvinas as soon as possible in order to contribute to the promotion of a worldwide relaxation of tensions.

After commenting on disarmament and other aspects of Soviet international policy, Shevardnadze answered a reporter's question on how the Soviet Union could help Argentina on the foreign debt issue, because our country supports one of the heaviest debt burdens.

[Begin Shevardnadze recording—speaking in Russian, with passage-by-passage translation into Spanish] I do not know which country has the heaviest burden because the Brazilians said theirs was the heaviest. It is regrettable to see so many countries facing such a difficult situation, but no one has any ready solutions.

I want to tell you that Comrade Gorbachev made a proposal not long ago, a proposal that was part of his message to the UN conference on disarmament and development, according to which the leaders of the permanent members of the UN Security Council would meet, with sufficient preparation, to discuss this problem, that is, the problem of disarmament and a solution to the debt problem. We are deeply convinced that there is an organic and logical link between these two problems. A new economic order in the world is necessary, including a thorough reform of the world financial system and the IMF. [end recording]

This morning Foreign Ministers Shevardnadze and Dante Caputo signed several cultural, scientific, and education agreements, including an agreement by which the Soviet Union will open a consulate in the new Argentine capital, after the move becomes effective. On Monday, Shevardnadze will depart for Uruguay.

Discusses Trade, Soviet Jews

PY030044 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 87

[By Daniel Santoro]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (NA)—"If the grain agreement with Argentina is not complied with, it is the fault of the Soviet ambassador," Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said ironically, to the amusement of journalists. Shevardnadze displayed a refined sense of humor, which allowed him several times to elude embarrassing questions.

However, Shevardnadze answered with detail and great calmness most of the questions during a news conference he gave at the Soviet Embassy, located at 1700 Rodriguez Pena Street, in the exclusive neighborhood of Barrio Norte in Buenos Aires.

Asked why Soviet purchases from Argentina have dropped sharply in the past 7 years, he said the bilateral trade agreement "is being complied with," and in any case, it was the "fault" of the Soviet ambassador. Ambassador Oleg Kvasov blushed at his boss' comment.

Throughout the news conference, attended by about 40 Argentine and foreign journalists who previously had been carefully searched by his bodyguards, Shevardnadze reflected an attitude in keeping with the glasnost (openness) policy adopted by Mikhail Gorbachev, who, he said, "is very interested" in visiting Latin America.

In an austere room decorated only with flowers—there were no pictures of Stalin or Lenin, as anyone not familiar with the reforms of the socialist superpower would have expected—Shevardnadze expressed publicly his country's wish to sign with Argentina a "framework of agreement" for space cooperation for peaceful purposes.

Argentine Foreign Ministry sources said the proposal would be turned down because of the reaction its acceptance would elicit from Western countries that currently finance the activities of the National Space Investigations Commission, and from sectors of Argentine society, particularly the Armed Forces.

It was not just the Soviets who were concerned about Shevardnadze's personal security, but also the Argentine Government, which ordered the deployment in the area of an armored car from the Infantry Guard of the Federal Police, and several patrol cars.

No explanation could be obtained at the news conference regarding the suspension of the Soviet foreign minister's trip to Mendoza. It is hard to believe he suspended that trip just because he felt tired. If Shevardnadze really feels tired, why didn't he move up the date of his visit to Uruguay so he can return to the Soviet Union sooner?

Could the reason be that Mendoza borders on turbulent Chile, whose government is a staunch enemy of Moscow? It should be recalled that Shevardnadze was recently the target of an unsuccessful attack in a southwest Asian country.

Beyond such speculation, Soviet security personnel were very strict in the performance of their duties, as shown by the fact that they courteously asked the journalists to activate all the buttons of their tape recorders.

Nevertheless, Shevardnadze felt at ease with all the journalists, even when Jacobo Timerman, a correspondent for a U.S. newspaper, asked him about the situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union. Shevardnadze told Timerman, among other things, that "there are no bans on exit from the Soviet Union, except for some limitations dictated by reasons of state security."

Shevardnadze ended the news conference by criticizing the bureaucracy in his own country which, among other things, delays exit procedures. Although Ambassador Kvasov had declared the press conference over, Shevardnadze fielded one last question from the correspondent of a Spanish-language television station from the United States.

Joint Declaration Previewed

PY042305 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2116 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (DYN)—Argentina and the Soviet Union will once again voice their desire to step up efforts to achieve peace and disarmament throughout the world and will set the guidelines designed to increase bilateral trade through medium-and long-term programs. These measures are contained in the joint declaration to be issued tomorrow by Foreign Ministers Dante Caputo and Eduard Shevardnadze.

The text of the Argentine-Soviet declaration, whose main points were disclosed to DYN by diplomatic sources today, is the result of the working meetings—in addition to other meetings of a protocol nature—held here by the foreign ministers of the two countries.

The declaration will be released tomorrow morning, shortly before noon, when Shevardnadze leaves for Uruguay, the last country he will visit during his 10-day tour through the southern cone. This is the first time a high-ranking Soviet official has visited Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, and the visit appears to be in preparation for a trip to these three Latin American countries by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The 59-year-old Soviet foreign minister, who was closely involved in drawing up the agreement reached by the Soviet Union and the United States to dismantle short- and medium-range missiles in Europe, arrived in Buenos Aires city on Wednesday, 30 October. The next day Shevardnadze held a meeting with Caputo, and later he held a 50-minute meeting with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin at Government House.

According to diplomatic sources, during the meeting with Alfonsin, Shevardnadze explained the Kremlin's proposal to establish an international fund for development with resources obtained from the reduction of nuclear weapons.

Emphasis will be made in the joint declaration on the fact that Buenos Aires and Moscow share "basic principles" on international relations, such as "safeguarding world peace" by promoting disarmament, mainly with regard to weapons of mass extermination. At the same time, the two countries will urge nations in conflict to peacefully solve their controversies.

The declaration will also note the "importance" that the increase of commercial and cultural relations between nations of different political and economic trends represents for safeguarding world peace, mentioning the case of Argentina and the Soviet Union as a good example.

The joint declaration will also make special mention of the conflict that Argentina maintains with Great Britain over the Malvinas, Sandwich and South Georgia Islands, and the Soviet Union will reiterate its support of Argentina's claim for sovereignty over the archipelago. This was already mentioned by Shevardnadze during a news conference held on Friday, 2 October. Another subject mentioned in the document to be released by Caputo

and Shevardnadze refers to commercial relations between Argentina and the Soviet Union, which dropped drastically during the last 4 years from $1.6 billion to $267 million.

In this regard, the two countries have promised to develop medium- and long-term economic cooperation programs—to be drawn up by special binational commissions that will meet successively in Buenos Aires and Moscow—to diversify trade, which so far has been focused on agricultural and livestock agreements, mainly the sale of Argentine grains.

Visits Various Tourist Sites

PY042310 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2203 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (TELAM)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will depart for Montevideo tomorrow at 0900, ending a 4-day visit to Argentina. Shevardnadze's visit included a meeting with President Raul Alfonsin and the signing of two agreements on cultural exchange and the opening of consulates with his Argentine counterpart, Dante Caputo.

Shevardnadze, the first high-ranking Soviet official to visit Argentina, spent his 2 last days in the country visiting several tourist sites in the city of Buenos Aires, without any official activities.

This morning the Soviet foreign minister worked in a Soviet Embassy office, personally arranging the agenda of his visit to Uruguay. After having lunch, he took a rest. [passage omitted]

Ending his visit, the Soviet foreign minister will leave tomorrow at 0800 for the "Jorge Newbery" metropolitan airport, where he will be met by President Alfonsin and a specially designated farewell committee. Following protocol greetings, Shevardnadze will board the airplane that will transport him to Montevideo at 0900.

Ministry Denies Aug Incident With UK Plane

PY021725 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1643 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (NA)—The Defense Ministry today denied reports of an incident involving an Argentine warship and UK airplanes in the exclusion zone surrounding the Malvinas Islands as cited in a communique that the Foreign Ministry received from the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires, which is handling British interests.

According to the British report, the incident reportedly took place on 17 August. However, the Argentine Government today flatly denied the incident in a communique issued by the Defense Ministry.

The following is the text of the Argentine communique:

Regarding press reports on an alleged incident involving an Argentine warship and British airplanes in the Malvinas Islands area, the Defense Ministry hereby states:

1. That it was informed of the alleged incident when the Foreign Relations and Culture Ministry received a communique from the British Interests Section of the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires.

2. That after conducting investigations, it was proven that: A. At the times and day given by the communique (17 August at 1623 and at 2100 GMT), the Navy units closest to the protection zone were anchored at Puerto Deseado, where they remained until 2100 GMT; B. Puerto Deseado is 150 nautical miles from the closest point of the protection zone; C. Consequenlty, considering the range of the systems mentioned in the communique, and of other Navy systems, all possibility of activities by the Argentine Navy based on the information allegedly obtained by the British planes must be entirely dismissed.

Senator Calls Report 'Fantasy'

PY011051 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0212 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] La Plata, 30 Sep (TELAM)—Argentine Senator Adolfo Gass, head of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, has termed as mere fantasy a British newspaper report on a presumed incident between Argentine and British military forces in August 1987.

The report stated that a presumed incident was concealed by a decision coordinated by the two governments to prevent possible domestic repercussions, a speculation Gass disqualified when he said that Mrs (British First Lady, [title as received] Margaret) Thatcher does not care about Argentine policy.

Gass made this statement to LS 11 Radio Provincia located in this capital. He stated that the Argentine Foreign Ministry is carrying out a policy of preventing incidents with British military forces in the South Atlantic which would make possible future negotiations even more difficult.

The Argentine senator has discarded the possibility of Argentina and Great Britain returning to a prewar state as long as the Malvinas Islands are used as a real British fortress that makes it impossible for our ships and planes to enter the enemy territory.

Asked about the International Red Cross proposal for the resumption of talks between Argentina and Great Britain on humanitarian issues, Gass stated: We have never been opposed to the preservation of humanitarian rights in the zone, and for this reason the Foreign Ministry decided to avoid incidents in the exclusion zone declared unilaterally by Great Britain.

He explained that the government does not accept proposals made by Argentine businessmen or entrepreneurs who seek economic or diplomatic agreements with the United Kingdom and forget or postpone the sovereignty issue.

Defense Minister Travels to U.S. 4 Oct

PY042029 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1214 GMT 4 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Oct (NA)—Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena will depart tonight for an official 2-day visit to the United States. There he will meet with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, among other high-ranking U.S. Government officials.

Official sources of the Argentine Defense Ministry have admitted the possibility that Jaunarena will meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington on 7 October.

Jaunarena's entourage will include Defense Production Secretary Jose Maria Llados; the chief of the joint staff, Lieutenant General Teodoro Waldner; and Army Inspector General Brigadier General Enrique Jorge Bianchi.

The Defense Ministry has reported that the goal of Jaunarena's visit to the U.S. State Department is "to further strengthen our excellent bilateral relations and to discuss areas of mutual interest."

Government sources have not ruled out the possibility that the U.S. Government will extend an invitation to Jaunarena, asking Argentina to again join the international naval operation "UNITAS." Argentina has not participated in these operations since the end of the Malvinas war in 1982.

In addition, the sources admitted the possibility that U.S. Army cooperation in the struggle against drug trafficking will be discussed during Jaunarena's meeting with the U.S. secretary of defense.

Regional Antinarcotics Conference Ends

PY260228 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 25 Sep 87 pp 9, 11

[By Enrique Tessieri]

[Text] Bariloche—The first regional conference on narcotics interdiction, hosted by both the U.S. and Argentine customs boards, ended here yesterday.

The three day conference, attended by delegates from 13 Latin American countries, was the first of its kind to set the stage for a coordinated, united effort against drug trafficking.

Undoubtedly, the biggest surprise in the conference was Colombia, which did not attend although invited and one of the main exporters of cocaine in the world.

William von Raab, commissioner of the U.S. customs board, was unable to give any exp'anation to the press on this matter and stated that he was "disappointed" by Colombia not having taken part in such an important antidrug traffic conference.

Although the conference was held behind closed doors and the press was not allowed to hear speeches by the different countries, some key integration issues against drug smuggling were raised by not allowing any Latin American country to be a haven for drug smugglers.

For this purpose the delegates decided to put out a 16-point proposal which, in essence, will strengthen cooperation on different levels between the customs boards of different countries.

According to some delegates, the general attitude of some countries with respect to cocaine smuggling hasn't up to now been serious enough.

"Since some countries have always been exporters of drugs" said one delegate, "they feel that it isn't yet a big enough problem to tackle."

"But this is changing since these countries (Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Mexico), among others, are beginning to have serious consumption problems."

One aspect that questions the effectiveness of such a conference is participation by countries like Paraguay with some newspapers having accused that country's interior minister of being directly involved in drug smuggling.

Unofficially, the *Herald* was told that when it was the Paraguayan delegate's turn, he mentioned, to the amazement of the participants, that there was "no contraband problem" in that landlocked country.

The Venezuelan delegate, Luis Contreras Laguado, commander of the national guard, felt that the only way underdeveloped countries can fight against cocaine or drug smuggling in general is with the Army taking an active role.

Argentine Customs Director Juan Carlos Delconte also mentioned Argentina's readiness in incorporating—if necessary—all the sectors of the security forces against drug trafficking.

Representing the Interior Ministry on the opening day was Sergio Provenzano who, in an informal chat with journalists mentioned that "the present government

doesn't have the necessary strength to deal with police corruption in the province of Buenos Aires," which he considered "much more serious than in the Federal Capital."

"We know of cases where members of the provincial police sell cocaine in the street," said Provenzano, "although people have reported the names of these policemen there isn't much we can do at community level to offer security until we raise the consciousness of the people."

In an exclusive interview with the *Herald* after the closing ceremony, von Raab said he considered this conference as a "first important step, but a lot still has to be done."

When asked if the recent action to do away with major cocaine procesing plants in Bolivia by U.S. security forces infringed upon questions of sovereignty, he mentioned that "the Bolivians consider cocaine in their country as a national security problem."

Von Raab also considered an Inter-American anti-drug force "as a great idea" but "I personally believe that diplomats are too protective of their sovereignty. We have to break down international barriers."

"My personal concern is that traffickers can hide behind international borders," he concluded. "It is a world problem."

As one delegate pointed out, "maybe, through conferences such as these we can, via our joint effort, help to maintain and control present levels of cocaine traffic rather than by allowing them to rise at the alarming pace of the last years."

Bolivia

Government Communique on Bedregal Speech

PY040137 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2241 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] La Paz, 3 Oct (EFE)—The Bolivian Government last night released a communique stating that the language Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal used in his address to the 42d UN General Assembly was based on truth and reason.

The Foreign Ministry said it has been impossible to reach an agreement with Chile because of Chile's "cynical denial of the truth and because of the military government's disregard for the good-neighbor policy."

Bedregal's address to the 42d UN General Assembly on 29 September "was supported by the unquestionable foundations of Bolivia's inalienable rights over its maritime territory, which was usurped by Chile during the military aggression of 1879," the communique stated.

The communique added that "Admiral Merino has used improper, rude, and heavy-handed language, seeking to hinder the cordial dialogue held under the Bolivian-Chilean negotiations that were officially opened by the foreign ministers of the two countries."

The two foreign ministers met in Montevideo in April 1987, "thanks to the hospitality of the Uruguayan Government and people, having attained his objective through a superficial and inconsistent answer that was given in bad faith on 9 June," the communique stressed. [sentence as received]

In Montevideo, the Bolivian Government handed Chile a proposal for a sea outlet to the Pacific Ocean through a territorial corridor and an enclave, in exchange for compensation in water and energy resources. Chile rejected the proposal on 9 June.

The Foreign Ministry communique stresses that the Bolivian position is founded on reason and truth and is strengthened by support from American countries and the world community, which proclaim that respect and peaceful relations are basic norms between two neighboring countries.

The communique adds that "with the cynical denial of the truth and the attack on good neighborliness by the Chilean military government, regrettably it is not possible to reach the required level of understanding and interest in mutual benefit."

The Foreign Ministry concludes by asking: "What kind of just answer can Bolivia expect to its demand for an outlet to the sea from a dictatorial regime that denies individual rights and freedoms to its own people?"

Bilateral Debts Renegotiated in Paris Club

PY030023 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 13 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] The government has concluded negotiations of its bilateral debts within the Paris Club for a total of $413 million.

According to official information made available to *Presencia*, the country negotiated these bilateral debts under favorable terms, with current interest rates that are not higher than the LIBOR [London Interbank Offered Rate] plus a 0.7-percent spread.

The bilateral debts were negotiated with the following countries under the general terms specified in each case:

Denmark: a total debt of $2,051,708 was renegotiated, with red interest [rates that include charges for delayed payment] of 6.8 percent, current interest of LIBOR plus 0.7 percent, and penalty charges of 0.5 percent.

Netherlands: a total debt of $42,260,750, with red and current interest both of 7 percent, and penalty charges of 0.5 percent.

Belgium: a total debt of $59,226,669, with red interest of 9 percent, current interest of LIBOR plus 0.7 percent, and penalty charges of 0.5 percent.

France: a debt of $26,555,330 was renegotiated. That part of the debt contracted in dollars will now bear LIBOR plus 0.7 percent of red and current interest, while that portion contracted in French francs will bear TMO [not further identified] plus 0.5 percent, and penalty charges of 1 percent.

Japan: debt renegotiated totals $32,224,176. The portion contracted in dollars will bear current interest of 7.25 percent, without red interest or penalty charges. The portion in yen will bear current interest of 7.1 percent.

Germany (FRG): a total debt of $34,658,472 was renegotiated under these terms: 2.35 and 7.24 percent red interest; 6.44 percent current interest; and 3 and 1 percent penalty charges.

Great Britain: debt renegotiated totaled $37,225,182, bearing red interest of LIBOR plus 0.5 percent, current interest equivalent to LIBOR, and penalty charges of 0.5 percent.

South Africa (signed a bilateral agreement that was not sponsored by the Paris Club): a debt of $1,648,736 was renegotiated, bearing red and current interest of 10 percent, plus penalty charges of 12 percent.

United States: a debt of $44,014,300 was renegotiated, with variable red and current interest rates depending on the institution that granted the loans.

Also, bilateral negotiations under the aegis of the Paris Club last year were conducted with Brazil, Israel, Switzerland, and Austria for a total of $134,000,000, under similar terms as those with the other countries.

Meeting With IMF on Extended Fund Facility

PY031436 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Yesterday, Finance Minister Juan Cariago and Planning and Coordination Minister Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada held a meeting with the IMF board to negotiate the approval of an extended fund facility totaling $178 million.

This information was reported by Revenue Minister Ramiro Cabezas, who expressed his hope that the IMF will approve the extended fund facility because Bolivia has reached an agreement with Argentina on gas sales which guarantees the flow of funds. Moreover, an IMF mission that visited Bolivia some months ago recommended that the IMF board approve the extended fund facility.

Brazil

Sarney To Announce New Government Stage

PY030003 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Excerpts] During his "Chatting by the Radio" weekly program, President Jose Sarney today said that next week he will announce to the nation a new stage of his government. The president said that the objective of the new stage will be to work in an enviroment without cheap politics or improper administrative action. The president said he is not in favor of retrogression and he wants a modern, free, progressive, and open Brazil, with the capacity to assume its role as a great nation. I want freedom to make decisions, he said. [passage omitted]

[Begin Sarney recording] [Passage omitted] I will end my talk with a word about the political changes we are promoting in an effort to give efficient and stable political support to the government, in order to do more for our people in the next 2 years.

I have confidence in the attitude of the deputies and senators who are holding meetings to create a congressional majority that will give political support to the government.

I want to say to the Brazilian people that next week I will announce to the nation a new stage of the government. We know the Democratic Alliance is exhausted. Now the responsibility for the completion of the democratic transition rests on my shoulders. I will fulfill my duty, with a government supported by a loyal majority without distortions or preconditions, in order to implement the program that Brazil wants: that is, development and work without cheap politics and psychological pressure. We will move forward. I am not for retrogression. I want a modern, progressive, free, and open Brazil, able to assume the role of a great nation. I am sure we will succeed. The Brazilian people are on our side. It is time to put an end to political plots and improper administrative action. I want freedom to make decisions, to make fewer mistakes, and to succeed more frequently. I count on you, Brazilian people. History will do justice to us. We are doing everything possible, side by side with the people. We will win.

All of you have witnessed my struggle. Think on what I have outlined during these chats between the president and the Brazilian people. Give your help, do not accept pessimism or pessimistic people, who are always on the opposite side. Let us build a momentum that favors Brazil. [end recording]

Postpones Speech to Nation

PY030101 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] President Jose Sarney has postponed the speech that he was to have delivered to the nation next Monday over a national radio and television network to report on the new political pact.

Presidential Spokesman Frota Netto explained the reasons for the decision. [Recorded passage indistinct]

President Sarney will analyze the political situation over the weekend and, on Monday, according to Frota Netto, a decision will be made on the date for the president's speech and there will be a definition on the party bloc that will support him.

Center Offers Support

PY031538 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Oct 87 p 5

[Text] Brasilia—President Jose Sarney yesterday received the formal support and solidarity of the Democratic Center. Late in the afternoon, 25 members of the group visited President Sarney. Sarney was emotionally moved and he enthusiastically thanked them for this support and complained about certain PMDB sectors who unfairly and aggressively criticize his administration after benefitting from the Cruzado Plan.

According to Deputies Expedito Machado (PMDB-Ceara) and Broges da Silveira (PMDB-Parana), President Sarney also commented on the basic government plan he is working on, for which he wants his supporters' approval. According to the deputies, Sarney said he has already fulfilled 90 percent of the promises made to the nation by Tancredo Neves. Now that the Democratic Alliance has been dismantled, Sarney decided to propose his own government program.

According to Expedito Machado, the Democratic Center did not give the president a document. "We have only come here as members of the PMDB to offer the president our solidarity and support," he said, stressing that the Democratic Center is a movement within the PMDB. He said the Democratic Center is concerned about making it possible for President Sarney to govern and help the country. He then said, together with Deputy Borges da Silveira, that the group is not seeking opportunities to occupy positions in the government; all they want is to give the president "complete freedom to choose his own cabinet."

The Democratic Center representatives also supported President Sarney's rejection of the Progressive Unity Movement document, which they termed "disrespectful" because it states that Sarney's administration is an "usurpation."

"PMDB's destiny is connected to that of the president of the Republic," Deputy Roberto Cardoso Alves told President Sarney in the name of the Democratic Center congressmen. President Sarney said the group "is an important movement created inside the Constituent Assembly to fight for democracy and freedom."

In the name of the Democratic Center, Cardoso Alves said the members of the group recognize party leaderships and attempt to preserve the unity of the party, but, he pointed out, "President Sarney is PMDB's greatest leader and supreme chief." The Sao Paulo deputy commented on the Democratic Alliance, stressing that it would have been impossible to establish the New Republic without the participation of the PFL: "The PMDB would not have been able to carry out this task alone." "We are here to offer our unconditional solidarity in a clear and loyal way," Deputy Cardoso Alves said.

Sarney's 'Isolation' Viewed

PY031817 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Oct 87 p A8

[Text] The schism within the Democratic Alliance (the PMDB-PFL coalition) and President Jose Sarney's isolation became evident yesterday morning during the ceremony held at the Planalto Palace to announce the Government Action Plan [PAG]: Neither PMDB President Ulysses Guimaraes; nor his counterpart, PFL President Marco Maciel; nor PFL Honorary President Aureliano Chaves, who is also mines and energy minister, were present at the ceremony.

But the absences were not the only thing that caught the people's attention. Standing to the right of the rostrum from where Sarney was speaking were the members of the Cabinet in a double line with legislators and special guests directly behind them. Very few of them, however, paid attention to the president. While Sarney was speaking, almost all of them were whispering, and some were even talking out loud.

In the back of the room, near the window, Senator Jose Richa did not bother to hide the fact that he was not paying attention to the president's speech. He was openly talking to Luiz Henrique da Silveira, the PMDB leader in the Chamber of Deputies; and with Paes de Andrade, the PMDB deputy for Ceara. The trio was being closely watched by Colonel Expedito Hermes, the chief of staff of General Bayma Denys, who is chief of the presidential military household.

Even the president's greatest political promoter, Deputy Prisco Viana (PMDB-Bahia), was circulating from group to group, talking and whispering to those who sought him.

On the evening of 29 September, SNI Chief General Ivan de Souza Mendes told two PMDB deputies that he believes the new presidential support bloc should be

achieved by consulting the parties' institutional leadership and not by holding individual consultations. The general's position is completely opposed to the plan the president has himself announced to state governors in a meeting held at the Planalto Palace. The president's plan calls for each legislator to sign the text of the basic government action plan.

Gen Ivan de Souza Mendes' message was passed on to the Deputy Manoel Moreira (PMDB-Sao Paulo) and Fernando Bezerra (PMDB-Pernambuco) during a dinner held at Deputy Prisco Viana's house.

This is not the first time Gen Souza Mendes has disagreed with the president's government support plan: Twice last weekend, Souza Mendes held meetings with a group of constituent delegates who favor the gradual establishment of a parliamentary system in Brazil. Also present at the meeting was Civilian Household Chief Ronaldo Costa Couto. *Folha De Sao Paulo* has learned that the president's political promoters believe these meetings "were disastrous" because they discussed the gradual implementation of a parliamentary system when it is well-known that the president is launching an offensive to implement a presidential system in Brazil.

Bresser Denies Break with World Bank

PY030028 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] When asked whether the World Bank had broken with Brazil, Finance Minister Bresser Pereira said: That is absolutely false. According to the minister, the bank has extended substantial support to Brazil in connection with the renegotiation of the debt. He explained that despite the bank's good will toward Brazil, it will be much easier to acquire World Bank loans if Brazil signs a formal agreement with the IMF.

Nuclear Radiation Contaminates 60 People

PY021827 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Oct 87 p 16

[Text] Goiania—Twenty people are still under medical care after being contaminated, while 40 others are in quarantine until it is determined if they have been affected by radiation leaking from an object found in a junk shop in Goiania [Goias State capital]. A group of 15 experts of the Nuclear Energy National Commission (CNEN) is in Goiania to appraise the consequences of the breaking of the seal on X-ray equipment which, according to Rio CNEN experts, is a sealed source of cesium—the same element that leaked during the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident in the USSR. Yesterday, the suspected source was isolated and encased in cement, barite, and lead. Today, it will be sent to Sao Paulo to be analyzed.

Jose Rosenthal, the physicist who heads the group of experts, said that no similar case has been heard of in Brazil, and added that the police will investigate.

The incident occurred 2 weeks ago when two garbage collectors, Wagner Pereira and Roberto Alves, were collecting junk from the partially torn down building of the former Santa Casa [Charity Hospital]. There had been a private unit for radiation and chemotherapy treatment, called the Instituto de Radiologia de Goiania, in that building. There, the two men found an object that they sold to a junkman.

The junkman's family thought that it was strange that the object glowed so much. Later, they discovered that an unusual powder came out of the object. Everyone who touched the radioactive object suffered severe burns, became nauseous, had breathing problems, suffered from diarrhea followed by vomiting, and lost hair.

Disturbed, the group took the object to the Sanitary Supervising Unit of the Osego [Organizacao de Saude do Estado de Goias—Goias State Health Organization]. Every place that the object had been taken was then isolated, and the clothes previously worn by those contaminated by the radioactivity were burnt to prevent further contamination.

Goias State Health Secretary Antonio Saleiro will explain the incident to the frightened people of Goias. Saleiro will explain that all measures to prevent further damage have already been taken, and that those responsible for endangering the population will be questioned.

The people were in such a state of panic that a special telephone service had to be put into operation to answer questions about risks of radioactivity.

Accident Called '2d Worst'

PY021945 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1650 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 2 Oct (EFE)—Luis Arrieta, National Nuclear Energy Commission Safety director, today stated that the nuclear accident, which took place last Wednesday, 30 September, in Goiania, capital of Goias State, is the second worst in history,coming only after the Chernobyl accident.

So far, six people are in the Marcilio Dias Hospital in Rio de Janeiro, in a poor condition. They are all suffering from diarrhea, vomiting, acute anemia, and an irreversible condition leading to the collapse of the central nervous system.

The accident took place when a group of people tried to break a sealed capsule of Cesium 137, a radio isotope used by the Goias Cancer Institute. The capsule had been sold as scrap iron .

On Monday, employees of the company that bought the capsule started to bang it with a hammer, thus exposing themselves to radiation. They began to feel the effects on Wednesday. That same day health officials isolated residents of the area at a football field, and began to test them for contamination.

In addition to the 6 serious cases, Luiz Arrieta said 12 other patients have also been hospitalized, in isolation, at the Rio hospital, where they are being tested.

Another 30 affected persons, who so far have not revealed a high level of contamination, will also have to go to the Marcilio Diaz Hospital for treatment.

Arrieta said Cesium 137 is active for 30 years and that in the form of powder or chlorate—as it was in the Goiania case—it takes 100 days to be expelled from the body through urine and feces.

Cesium 137, which has an activity of 1,400 (Curies), a unit used to measure radioactivity, has two effects: in the short term it causes vomiting and nausea, and in the long term degenerative illnesses, such as cancer.

This is the most serious nuclear disaster after Chernobyl and the most important one in Brazil. The first case of nuclear contamination in Brazil happened when two technicians of the Angra I nuclear plant were contaminated by Cesium 137 when handling this radio isotope.

Situation 'Under Control'

PY030109 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Excerpt] National Nuclear Energy Commission technicians have given assurances that the situation that followed the radioactive accident in Goiania is under control. Seventeen persons remain under medical attention in Goiania hospitals. [Passage indistinct]

Six contaminated persons remain at the Marcilio Dias Navy Hospital in Rio de Janeiro. Three of them, Devair Alves Ferreira, his daughter Leide, 6, and Roberto Santos Alves, are in serious condition. [passage omitted]

Satellite Ground Station Dedicated

PY041300 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Sep 87 p 8

[Text] Brasilia— President Jose Sarney will dedicate the day after tomorrow, [1 October] a new Embratel [Brazilian Telecommunications Company] ground station in Morungaba, Sao Paulo, for international satellite communication. This new ground station will provide communication service between Brazil's southern region and the rest of the Americas, Oceania, Asia, and Europe. Embratel invested $26 million (nearly 130 million cruzados) in this project, 70 percent of it in national currency.

The inauguration will be attended by Sao Paulo Governor Orestes Quercia and Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magalhaes. The ground station will make available 564 new channels, expanding Brazil's current satellite circuit capacity for communications with the world by 40 percent. The ground station will have a 32-meter diameter parabolic antenna to operate with one of INTELSAT's communications satellites.

The city of Morungaba was elected as site for the new satellite ground station, according to Embratel, for its topographic characteristics which offer a natural protection against electromagnetic interference. Another reason for its selection was its proximity to Sao Paulo where the largest part of Brazil's international telecommunications traffic is concentrated.

Telephone, telex, data transmission, radio, and television signals between Brazil's southern region and various other countries will be routed through the Morungaba ground station.

Itaipu Hydroelectric Workers End Strike

PY030136 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Excerpt] The stoppage decreed by the Itaipu workers has been lifted. The night shift has returned to work. The leaders of the Itaipu workers this afternoon decided to end the strike, which lasted almost 1 week. They agreed to a proposal formulated by the Ecom and [name indistinct] contractors. The proposal includes a salary readjustment of almost 20 percent—50 percent of the percentage demanded by the workers—retroactive to 1 September. [passage omitted]

75,000 Romanian Railroad Ties Purchased

PY021213 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Sep 87 p 45

[Text] The Vale do Rio Doce company has purchased 75,000 steel railroad ties worth $4.2 million from Romania, as part of an accord with that country. Under the terms of the accord, the company will import equipment worth $15 million (763.5 million cruzados) over the next 2 years. This will facilitate the export of 4,000,000 tons of iron ore annually. This information has been released by Harvey Mauro do Amaral,purchasing agent for the company. Amaral added that the Vale do Rio Doce company will also buy 5,200 steel ties from the National Iron and Steel Company (CSN).

This is the first time the company has imported such a large number of ties. According to Amaral, the company conducted a test last year, when it bought 5,200 Romanian ties worth $290,000 (14.7 million cruzados). The company technicians wanted to know whether the ties isolator could withstand the weight of the cargo transported on the Vitoria-Minas railroad.

The Vale do Rio Doce company followed the same procedure used for buying railroad cars and equipment. Before importing the steel ties, the company consulted with the national council for nonferrous metals and steel (Consider), which in turn consulted with Brazilian steel manufacturers. Amaral said that despite the fact that the

CSN was developing a project for the manufacturing of steel ties, it did not oppose the deal, because the test to be performed on the ties could help the CSN to build its own.

Chile

Pinochet Discusses Plebiscite With Citizens

PY031456 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Excerpts] President Augusto Pinochet has said: We are arriving at the end of a long journey and we will have to make a personal and private decision on whether we are satisfied with what has been done thus far or whether we want to retrogress.

The head of state made this comment in Graneros, in the 6th Region, on the first leg of a tour through the area. The goal of the tour is to make contact with the citizenry and preside over the ceremonies scheduled to mark another anniversary of the Battle of Rancagua. [passage omitted]

Later, in an impromptu speech to the community of Graneros, the head of state referred to the time of great decision.

[Begin Pinochet recording] Gentlemen, we are arriving at the end of a long journey.

We will have to make a personal and private decision on whether we are satisfied with what has been done thus far or whether we want something else, that is, to retrogress.

The response is in your hands. The day for this response is approaching. This makes me ask you to think it over, to meditate, and to realize that this government is concerned only about the good of Chile. Thank you very much. [applause] [end recording] [passage omitted]

Civilian-Military Achievements Stressed

PY021151 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has stated that civilian-military action in the political, economic, and social administration, which has been conducted in a serious, responsible, and realistic manner, has improved the living conditions of all Chileans within the framework of freedom.

President Pinochet made this comment while participating in a luncheon in the Arturo Prat Hall at La Union Club, in honor of Army heroes.

Expressing thanks for the honor of attending this luncheon, the president assessed the government's achievements over the past few years, and concluded that "... efforts had been made to secure a better future for the country.

[Begin Pinochet recording] These achievements are the result of a special, serious, responsible, and realistic socioeconomic policy conducted not only by the military but also by a civilian-military administration. Joint actions have been taken to improve Chile's economy. [applause]

Our most important achievement is the improvement in the living conditions of all Chileans, within a framework of liberty, although this liberty is now being turned into libertinism, especially in the universities, and in other sectors [words indistinct] [end recording]

The president added that the fatherland, its inhabitants, its spiritual life, and traditions form the basis for growth as a developed nation within this developing world.

He said that the country has partly changed its economy. In the old days, he said, we had lived under a disguised socialism, with fixed prices and no industrial progress.

[Begin Pinochet recording] Today we can see that we have managed to change the concept of a domestic economy for a concept of foreign economy that will yield fruits.

The special market economy we are conducting, our current exports, and foreign investments are increasing day by day. All these things will improve the living conditions of all Chileans, and will help us eliminate extreme poverty and to attain greater achievements, because everyone will have a part in this task. [end recording]

The Chilean president concluded his speech by expressing the hope that this situation will prevail in the future, noting that to achieve this, everyone, and not just the president, must contribute with a share of responsibility.

FPMR Executive Board Wants Reorganization

PY301223 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 22 Sep 87 p 7

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] The current edition of *Carta Confidencial* has reported that "a little over a year after the discovery of the arsenals in northern Chile and the attempted assassination of President Pinochet, the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] is reorganizing its cadres. This reorganization is a consequence of the severe self-criticism made jointly with members of the Communist Party Central Committee during a meeting last month in Argentina. Advisers of the General Directorate of Intelligence (DGI) of Cuba also attended the meeting.

The questioning of tactics and the wearing down of the FPMR paramilitary groups are the result of the effective action of the government security services, which initially seized elements of the infrastruture, arms, ammunition, and other equipment, worth an estimated $12 million. Security forces later arrested a large number of FPMR members involved in the clandestine landing of arms in the north and the unsuccessful attack on the president.

A general balance of the situation shows that between 6 August 1986 and September 1987, the police and security services arrested 40 percent of the FPMR militants who participated directly in the landing of war materiel in the zone of Carrizal, Third Region, and the subsequent distribution of the weapons to other points in the country. Security forces have identified another 30 percent of the participants, who remain at large.

Regarding the attack on the president, a similar number of militants (40 percent) have been arrested, the majority of whom participated directly in the attack. A slightly smaller percentage remain at large. Most of those at large, however, have been identified, and Interpol has been requested to arrest them.

A complete analysis of the planning and implementation by the FPMR of the arms contraband through the "Corral" Cove area, in the Carrizal Bajo, makes it possible to establish that $20 million was spent on the operation. This amount was obviously provided by Cuba and Nicaragua through the "International Guerrilla Coordinating Committee" (CCGI).

This amount includes the planning costs covering the participation of 12 high-ranking FPMR militants over a year; the creation of companies to act as a front; the purchase of two schooners, vehicles, and houses; the construction of underground storage areas in the Third, Fourth, and Metropolitan regions; the shipping of the cargo in Cuban vessels; and finally, the cost of the arms themselves.

The security services arrested 37 of the terrorists who directly participated in the stages involving planning and landing and distribution of the war materiel. Among them are the brains of the operation: Claudio Molina Donoso, Diego Lira Matus, Alfredo Malbrich and Sergio Bushmann Silva. The latter escaped recently from a Valparaiso prison under circumstances that are being investigated.

The intelligence service found that 101 FPMR members were involved in this action. Therefore, 64 members were at large as of September 1987, 30 of whom have been thoroughly identified, with arrest warrants having been issued through all police and security services. Their arrest has also been requested by several Western countries through Interpol.

Another significant loss for the terrorists is the seizure of materiel, including 3,400 M-16 rifles, 150 FN-FAL assault rifles, 117 Soviet-made RPG rocket launchers, 197 LAW antitank missiles, and a large number of machineguns, submachine guns, spares, and some 3.5 million automatic rifle ammunition rounds.

The smuggling of weapons organized by the PCCh Central Committee and the FPMR executive board was an almost total failure, despite the fact that they succeeded in distributing part of the arsenal, which is still in their hands.

More important than the loss of those weapons is the dismantling of the infrastructure built for that purpose, which demanded at least 1 year of study, preparations, and coordination.

In a long self-critical analysis in Buenos Aires last month, the FPMR concluded that its cadres had made serious mistakes that prevented the maintenance of front organizations that handled the smuggling of arms, causing the attempt on the president's life to fail.

Both the PCCh Central Committee and the FPMR leadership believe that the considerable number of arrested militants is as serious as the failure of the two operations, because many of those imprisoned militants are the best trained members, and they have been politically indoctrinated in Cuba and Nicaragua.

This situation forced the organization to reduce the number of violent actions and attacks that had been planned for the period between March 1986 and March 1987. This plan provided for sustained and increased action and for the organization of small insurrection centers following the urban guerrilla strategy.

In its analysis of the Carrizal failure, the FPMR executive board reached three basic conclusions:

1. Serious mistakes were made in the assignment of responsibilities to each group [compartimentacion];

2. The adversary was underestimated; and

3. No plan for blowing up the arms deposits was considered.

Concerning the attempt on the president's life, the FPMR's self-critical comment leads to three conclusions:

1. The weapons that were used were not appropriate;

2. The attackers had insufficient training; and

3. There was no plan to allow those who participated in the attack to leave the country.

Carabineros Arrest PCCh Leader Alejandro Yanez

PY301750 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1432 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Santiago, 30 Sep (EFE) — Relatives of PCCh leader Alejandro Yanez today confirmed that he was arrested last night by Carabineros.

Jose Sanfuentes, another PCCh leader and the secretary general of the Popular Democratic Movement, yesterday said Yanez was arrested last night by Carabineros.

The executive board of the Marxist "United Left" coalition will meet in the next few hours to make a decision concerning Yanez's detention. Thus far, there are no official reports on the reasons for detaining the Communist leader or on the situation of the former president of the Federation of Students of the State Technical University [FEUTE].

Students Attack High School in Santiago

PY030206 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] An attack on Liceo de Aplicacion high school by high school students was motivated by political interests. The students damaged the building by writing on the walls, breaking windows, and hurling incendiary devices resembling Molotov cocktails at it.

The attack was carried out by former student (Ciriaco Marcal), who was expelled from this school 2 years ago. (Marcal) said he received orders from the (FESECh) [Chilean Federation of Secondary Students], just as other schools in the capital do [as heard].

The attack occurred at the school building, located at No 21 (Canning) Street. The administrative office, located at No 29 (Canning) Street, was not damaged.

School principal Gaston Carcamo condemned the attitude of some students who, he said, were behaving against their own educational interests. He said students have the duty of preparing for the future instead of carrying out violent actions. In conclusion, he said he has always maintained a dialogue with the students.

Colombia

Rebels Announce Merger; To Propose Truce

PA021925 Paris AFP in Spanish 1739 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Bogota, 2 oct (AFP)—The Colombian guerillas today announced that they had merged in the Simon Bolivar Coordinating Board [Coordinadora Simon Bolivar] to propose again a peace truce, without laying down their weapons, with the Liberal administration of President Virgilio Barco.

The new coordinating board is comprised of the ELN [National Liberation Army] Camilist Union, the M-19, FARC, the Quintin Lame group, and the Revolutionary Workers Party, Radio Todelar has reported.

"We are working on the construction of a single army as a guarantor and defender of life and the national and people's sovereignty," said a three-page statement issued by the new Colombian rebel command.

The merger took place during a summit to which two newsmen were invited. The newsmen were Jairo Garcia of Bogota Radio Todelar and another from Noticias 1 of a Colombian television channel.

Garcia, who returned today to Bogota, told AFP that the summit was held in a place known as La Uribe, approximately 430 km southeast of Bogota. The summit was attended by the chiefs of the six subversive groups, who signed a declaration, he added.

FARC's ideologist Jacobo Arenas explained that the merger of the rebels is a result of "the unprecedented critical situation that the country is experiencing, which is noted for its dirty war."

According to Garcia, the subversive groups evaluated the Colombian situation from the public, economic, political, and social aspects.

The declaration by the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board [Coordinadora Guerrillera Simon Bolivar] is demanding from President Barco's administration full guarantees for political actions concerning the people's election of city mayors in March 1987.

It also reiterates that it does not want war and points out the need for finding political solutions that will resolve the urgent needs for democracy and national changes.

"We are not the first ones to engage in a war, and we have always been willing to find solutions other than war," the document said, pointing out that the rebel groups reject violence as a mechanism of pressure.

The six subversive groups that signed the document state that the creation of the Simon Bolivar Coordinating Board initiates the "processes of people's democratic, civil, and social trends in the country."

The declaration announces that the Colombians guerrillas will engage in strengthening the unity based on autonomy and ideological independence while it defends the law and life.

They also announce their support and promotion of all achievements and reforms that will represent an improvement of the Colombians' quality of life.

They reject an ultimatum by the government for them to lay down weapons and end their actions.

"We promise to respect and abide by the rights of people and the Geneva Convention for humanizing war. We demand that the government and Armed Forces also respect humanitarian international law," the text of the declaration adds.

"We promise to give humanitarian and dignified treatment to the enemies captured in combat and to respect the civilian population and their property during military actions. We reject the practices of torture, missing people, and lists of threatened people," the document adds.

"We urge everyone to join efforts and increase the various expressions for the benefit of life and to carry out a broad mobilization in order to put an end to the dirty war, punish the responsible parties, and vindicate life as the most precious rights of the people," the statement of the Simon Bolivar Coordinating Board concludes.

The declaration is signed by FARC's Jacobo Arenas, Alfonso Reyes, and Manuel Marulanda Velez, alias Tirofijo; and the ELN's Spanish priest Manuel Perez, Milton Hernandez, Gabriel Borja, and Nicolas Rodriguez.

Other people signing the document are the M-19's Carlos Pizarro Leongomez, Otty Patino, and Vera Grave; the EPL's Diego Ruiz; the Revolutionary Workers Party's Sergio Sierra and Ignacio Arbelaez; and the Quintin Lame group's Mauricio Paez.

Peru

Recent Terrorist Attacks, Actions Reported

Shining Path Kills APRA Leader

PA022004 Paris AFP in Spanish 1827 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Lima, 2 Oct (AFP)—The Peruvian police reported that a Shining Path commando unit today killed a leader of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] and his bodyguard with explosives and gunfire in a Lima district called Carmen de la Legua.

The police added that a third passenger aboard the car, who has not yet been identified, was kidnapped by the rebels. The four men and one woman fled following the swift attack, which was perpetrated shortly before 0800 (1300 GMT).

The attack is viewed as a bloody offensive by the Maoist Peruvian guerrillas to commemorate the 38th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, which was celebrated yesterday. According to police figures, the Shining Path's violent actions claimed 112 lives in September.

The victims were identified as Nelson Pozo Garland, 42, APRA deputy organization secretary, and his bodyguard, Edilberto Alfredo Argote, 20.

Sources in the Civil Guard and the antiterrorist brigade told AFP that the Shining Path's assassination unit perpetrated the astonishing attack in cold blood in western Lima's industrial sector.

Witnesses told police that after intercepting the car with the APRA members, the rebels hurled grenades into the car. After the explosions, they shot at the passengers who remained inside the destroyed car.

According to the authorities, the kidnapped person had managed to survive and escape from the car. However, the rebels caught him. It is not known if he is injured. He was taken alive and will most likely be executed.

The police arrested two suspects near the site of the attack.

The authorities said that the Shining Path members left pamphlets at the site of the attack, and hailed the armed struggle and Comrade Gonzalo—Abimael Guzman, the elusive leader of the guerrillas, who are responsible for the bloodshed in this country that has claimed 100,000 lives in 7 and 1/2 years of subversive violence.

The authorities said that the terrorist attack took them by surprise because the police forces and the security personnel of major leaders had been warned of a new terrorist attack in the coming days. [sentence as received]

The murder of Pozo Garland shocked the ranks of President Alan Garcia's party. At the end of 1986, the party's national organization secretary, Alberto Kitazono, survived a similar attack thanks to his skills in karate. However, his four bodyguards were killed in the attack.

On August 29, Rodrigo Franco Montes, a prominent APRA businessman who was the head of the state's food-marketing enterprise, was killed in an attack by the Shining Path, which shocked the government and the country.

According to the intelligence police services, new violent attacks are feared on 4 and 9 October.

On 4 October 1985, 35 Shining Path inmates burned to death during a rebellion at Lurigancho Prison. This incident preceded 8 months of rioting in three Lima jails, which was finally controlled after 300 guerrillas were killed, according to the parliamentary commission that is still investigating the massacre.

According to reports, 9 October will mark the 20th anniversary of the murder of Ernesto "Che" Guevara in the Bolivian jungles, and the Shining Path or the urban commandos of MRTA (Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement] and their allies in MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] might try something.

Agrarian Region Director Attacked

PY021626 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0303 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Report from Cajamarca by Edgar Jara Rodriguez]

[Text] Terrorists last night attacked and seriously wounded Jorge Chiclayo Domenech, director of the 11th agrarian region. The attack took place while Chiclayo Domenech was leaving his house with his wife and two children at about 1930.

According to eyewitnesses, the alleged terrorists were waiting for Domenech to perpetrate the attack. This is the first such attack in Cajamarca against an APRA official. As Domenech left his house, the terrorists mercilessly fired five shots, two of which injured him. After undergoing surgery for 6 hours, Domenech remains in critical condition.

Agriculture Minister Remigio Morales Bermudez has reportedly ordered Domenech's immediate evacuation to Lima. Agrarian workers labor unions, which have been on strike since 8 September, and local departmental authorities condemned the brutal attack this morning.

Car Bomb Near EL DIARIO

PA032012 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1855 GMT 3 Oct 87

[Text] Lima, 3 Oct (DPA)—Carlos Angulo, director of the leftist newspaper *El Diario*, said today that the persons killed by a car bomb that exploded last night in the vicinity of the newspaper in Lima, "were reportedly members of the police forces, activists of the ruling Aprista Party, or ultra right-wing members."

The bomb exploded with three individuals inside the car, two of whom died and a third who was seriously wounded and taken to a hospital. One of the dead terrorists was a member of the Police Force, according to press reports in the Peruvian capital, which have not yet been confirmed.

The director of *El Diario* said that "the repressive forces" want to silence that media, but they will not succeed.

Other unconfirmed reports claim that the three individuals who were inside the car were reportedly members of the ultra left-wing Shining Path movement, who intended to explode the vehicle somewhere in Lima. However, the car accidentally exploded earlier than planned, near *El Diario*.

This newspaper has been labeled many times by official circles as a sort of mouthpiece of the Shining Path. It maintains a marked ultra left-wing line and often publishes information about the Shining Path movement.

Suriname

Voters Overwhelmingly Approve Constitution

FL021858 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 02 Oct 87

[Text] More than 120,000 people voted "yes" in Wednesday's referendum on the draft constitution.

We can say that 94 percent of the 62 percent of the electorate that voted have approved the draft constitution. This was stated to our newsroom this morning by Home Affairs Ministry official Mr (Van Trach). He indicated that this is a tentative estimate since the figures for some polling centers in the areas under the state of emergency—Brokopondo, Marowijne and Sipariwini—had not come in up to this morning. According to the ministry official, there were some problems at polling booths caused by the election procedures. This resulted in slow polling, much less to the extension of the scheduled closing time for polling by 3 hours until 2200 in the evening.

The turnout in the Paramaribo district was the lowest, with about 55 percent of the eligible voters exercising their franchise. The total number of people who said no to the draft amounted to about 3,600, while there were almost 4,000 spoiled votes. At the time of compiling this newscast, the official results were not yet announced. The election tender [as heard] was supposed to meet this morning.

In the Top Deliberating Council, it was decided that a constitution must be implemented within 30 days, after it has been accepted by the people.

The Hague Comments

FL021535 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 02 Oct 87

[Text] The Netherlands regards a referendum in Suriname as a potential step in the way to a restoration of democracy in the country. The Foreign Ministry in The Hague issued a statement to that effect yesterday following the vote on the new constitution for the former Dutch colony, now a republic under military control.

About 90 percent of the Surinamese electorate voted for the constitution. Turnout was 80 percent. Parliamentary elections will now be held 25 November.

Bouterse Praises People

FL021900 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 02 Oct 87

[Text] I share your joy and pride for the fact that for the first time in the history of our nation we decided independently on our own authentic constitution.

These were the words of government leader Bouterse in the wee hours last morning in a televised speech shortly after partial results have shown that the people had voted overwhelmingly in favor of the constitution in Wednesday's referendum. Bouterse said Surinamese had demonstrated the will to continue on the path of renewal despite intimidation by the enemies of the people. He said the approval of the constitution is the real (?hat) for peace, democracy, and progress for the people.

According to the government leader, approval of the constitution is more than only a step closer to the 25 November elections. He said it also means that the people can now choose their own representatives in districts and resorts [as heard] and that the National Assembly can elect a president and vice president of the Republic.

Bouterse added that a new era has dawned with lasting democratic structures based on the new constitution.

Government Budget Presented to Assembly
FL022340 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 02 Oct 87

[Text] Acting Finance and Planning Minister (?Kensmil) yesterday presented the government's 1988 budget to Assembly Chairman Ulrich Aaron.

The minister said he was happy that the budget was presented on time. Chairman Aaron said this will enable the National Assembly to deal efficiently with the budgetary proposals and round of discussions before the new National Assembly is installed.

The budget has a deficit of about 208 million guilders.

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